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ublication wish to have rejected articles returned they use in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo

Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Phiese and New York Associated Priss is at 21 to 29 Ann etreet. All Information and documents for public use instantly dissemi-nated to the ureas of the whole country.

A Little Ante-Bryan History.

Now that the shock incident to the recent BRYAN uprising against the honor and stability of the country has passed away, it may be well for all citizens to consider its origin, and particularly for a certain number of those who contributed most earnestly to its defeat. After a patient has been successfully pulled through a disease but little known and totally unexpected in his neighborhood, a careful study of its cause and nature will be the best fortification against the recurrence of another attack.

The recent revelation that the traditional bulwark of our political and social institutions, the Democratic party, had been perverted to populism and to hostility toward the doctrines of which it had been the earliest champion and unfailing defender, came to many people as a greater surprise than the South's revolt against the Government thirty-five years ago. As a matter of truth, evident to any one who will look at it, the BRYAN campaign, in which particular weight must be attributed to the elements of downright anarchy represented by ALTGELD and DEBS, was a wholly natural issue of an agitation which began somewhat more than four years ago, on BRYAN'S and DEBS's lines, precisely. During that time, moreover, the chief agitator was the focus of an adoration for imaginary virtues similar to that offered to BRYAN by the fanatics following him, only greater, It is to their credit that many of the worshippers of the former class have now been numbered among BRYAN's most resolute

The long and short of it is that whoever will take a full collection of GROVER CLEVE-LAND's public documents and utterances, will find in abundant number the models of the BRYAN orators' most extravagant denunciations of capital, and incitements of class against class, and even something more. DEBS is there in a bloodier and more execrable form than he appeared at Chicago. CLEVELAND, when a candidate for President, plunged into an abyss of shame which even BRYAN shrank from. No championing of DEBs and his acts on BYRAN's part at any time while the latter was striving to get himself elected, was so direct, so base, and so demoralizing a ratification of atrocious lawlessness as was a passage of Mr. CLEVE-LAND's speech in Madison Square Garden accepting the nomination for President in 1892. Then he extended the hand of fellowship and sympathy to the criminals of Homestead, guilty as they were of deliberate murder and of assailing the innermost defence of property and the foundations of civilization. Moreover, between demagogic cant and denunciation of our social institutions emitted by an eccentric candidate and those emitted by the President, the Chief Magistrate of the country, no comparison is possible. In working up the spirit of discontent and destruction, CLEVELAND has been vastly more influential than BRYAN.

Even these disgusting records of selfseeking demagogy, a novelty in the White House, do not adequately give Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S contribution to the late fearful disturbance of politics, from which every patriotic American Democrat is to-day voutly thankful that the country has been delivered. Besides the fatal blow to the Democratic organization given during Mr. CLEVELAND's present term, by his own and his immediate followers utter repudiation of the party's tariff plank and pledges, and by his treacherous insertion of the communistic income tax into the Democratic programme, the socialistic movement of 1896 derived an immense amount of its moving spirit from the very method chosen by the Administration for the necessary achievement of maintaining inviolate the country's recognized standard of money. Executing this manifest public duty in a characteristic spirit of selfabsorption, President CLEVELAND sold \$282,000,000 of United States bonds for the declared purpose of maintaining the gold standard, when honest dealing with the public demanded an official statement that more than half of the sum was needed and was used to meet the deficiency in the Federal revenues. Nothing so inflamed a vast number of voters who followed BRYAN in the belief that the Administration's statement was true, or so inspired and strengthened the Populistic canvass, as these sales of bonds.

A fair study of the events preceding BRYAN, will lessen the surprise at his dangerous campaign, will put various poorly appreciated facts of recent history into their proper places, and open the eyes of a number of citizens of respectability whose blindness and infatuation have contributed in a scarcely credible degree toward bringing the country to the grave peril it has just escaped from. When all eyes are open to the truth, the republic will be much safer than it is at present.

Some Aspects of the Venezuela Agreement.

Through statements made apparently on good authority in Washington, something seems at last to be definitely known regarding the method of settling the Venezuela controversy agreed upon by our State Department and the British Foreign Office. Lord SALISBURY has assented to two demands which he originally refused, and which our Copperheads and Uitlanders warmly commended him for refusing. He has recognized that the Monroe doctrine gives us the right to interpose as the next friend of any American republic threatened with dismemberment of territory. He has also promised that the title to the sovereignty over not only the lands west of the bogus Schomburgk line, but also those east of it and stretching as far as the Essequibo, shall be determined by a court of arbitration. The provision that private titles to real estate shall be recognized, provided a claimant can prove continuous occupation for fifty years, is a concession of no practical value to England, for, as a British traveller in the disputed terri-

monthly reviews, there are not, probably, a dozen British subjects west of the Essequibo who can profit by the so-called concession to their private rights.

Two points, however, remain to be cleared up, and they relate to the specific kind of arbitration proposed: First, is the part reserved to Venezuela in the arbitration proceedings a part worthy of an independent sovereign State? Secondly, is that part reconcilable with the Venezuelan Constitution? It must be remembered that President CLEVELAND said in his well-known message, and Secretary OLNEY repeated in a despatch, that unless Great Britain would acquiesce in Venezuela's proposal of arbitration, the United States would six 6-inch guns and 19 secondary pieces; assist their sister republic in repelling aggression by force, provided, and two 12-inch and six 6-inch guns, with after examination by an American Commission, her claim should seem to be valid on its face. The arbitration upon which Messrs. CLEVELAND and OLNEY insisted was one in which the two principal parties were to be equally represented. The United States do not constitute one of those principal parties, and whether they can or should be subrogated for one of them by the act of the Cara-

cas Executive and Legislature, is the question which we now purpose to discuss. Before the projected court of arbitration can convene, there must be, of course, a preliminary treaty between the two principal parties, Great Britain and Venezuela, whereby each binds itself to submit to the judgment of the tribunal. No such treaty can be made by President CRESPO at present, for it would be ultra vires. The Constitution of Venezuela provides that no treaty affecting constitutional questions, among which the integrity of the national territory is obviously included, can be made without the assent of the Legislature. The Caracas Legislature will not meet until February, and we may well doubt whether it will eagerly and promptly consent to submit a matter in which the interests and honor of a sovereign State are deeply involved, to a Board on which Venezuela, although one of the two principal parties, is to be unrepresented by any of her citizens. Suppose, however, that, influenced by President CRESPO, the Caracas Legislature should eventually sanction the requisite preliminary treaty whereby Venezuela would covenant to abide by the decision of a Board made up of two British and two American arbitrators, and of an umpire agreed upon by Great Britain and the United States. Would the mass of the Venezuelan people regard as binding the adverse decision of a Board thus constituted, a Board which might be biassed against them in advance should Mr. CLEVELAND designate an Anglomaniac or Copperhead for one of the arbitrators? Or would they rise in rebellion, overthrow the CRESPO Government, and repudiate the arbitration treaty on the ground that it was a violation or evasion of their fundamental, organic law, which forbids the alienation, under any pretext, of an inch of the national territory? It is true that the Venezuelan Constitution does not forbid the Executive and Legislature to take the necessary and proper steps to ascertain and define what

the national territory actually is. Among those steps the reference of a boundary controversy to arbitration is undoubtedly included. For many years have the Caracas authorities endeavored to take this step, and no one has ever disputed its constitutionality. But the court of arbitration which they have demanded was one whereon their country was to have the equal representation that belongs to an independent commonwealth. Can a sovereign nation accept a definition when its own citizens have had nothing to do with the defining? Would the United States permit its boundaries to be fixed by a tribunal on which no American citizen was permitted to sit? The question an swers itself. It is true that if the court of arbitration should sustain Venezuela's utmost claim by awarding to her all the territry west of the Essequibo, the Venezuelans would have no substantial ground of complaint. Even then, indeed, they might reasonably feel that a slight had been put upon their national dignity by a Government professing to act as their next friend, but they could not allege that they had suffered any territorial mutilation. Should, on the other hand, the award of the arbitrators fall short of Venezuela's utmost claim, how can the Caracas Government submit to the loss of a dismembered section without provoking a revolution? How can Seffor CRESPO and his friends pretend that they are merely acquiescing in a new definition of the national territory when no rep-

the defining process? If two members of our Federal Suprem-Court or any other citizens of the United States are to sit on the projected Board of Arbitrators, they should at all events receive their commissions from the Caracas Government. In view, however, of the possible refusal of the Venezuelan people to accept an adverse award from a Board thus constituted, it would be better that one, if not two, of the arbitrators should be natives of Venezuela.

resentative of Venezuela has taken part in

The Fleet for the Gulf.

There can be little doubt that the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary controversy increases the probability of a winter cruise of the North Atlantic Squadron in Gulf waters.

Such a cruise is a regular part of the year's training, except when pressing duties call the squadron elsewhere, and its detention at Hampton Roads, after the last cruise had been planned, was due to the dispute with England more than to any other cause. There is certainly nothing in the affairs of Cuba to induce the squadron to forego its customary winter exercises in tropical waters. Indeed, as we already have the Raleigh and the revenue cutters on the Florida coast enforcing our neutrality laws, to the advantage of Spain and the detriment of the Cuban patriots, the Madrid authorities could not complain of our having still larger forces available in that region

On the other hand, if there is anything in the idea which seems to have occurred to some officers, that Spain might be foolish enough to declare war against the United States, the readiness of our fleet becomes of the highest moment. It seems almost incredible that, when she cannot make head against the insurgents of a single island, without a ship or a seaport to aid them, she could expect to better herself by throwing the tremendous weight of the United States into the adverse scale. Still, if she really thinks that popular clamor may be satisfied by treating the escape of men and munitions from our country to Cuba as a cause

of war, and that the surrender of the island to us as the result of that war would be less discreditable than yielding it to the insurgents, we must be prepared for such a course. Certain it is that the repairs and alterations once contemplated for Admiral Bunce's fleet have been reduced to whatever is needed

the end of the present month. Early in December we may expect the assembling of the fleet at Hampton Roads, and a little

later its winter cruise in the Gulf. We hazard nothing in saying that the fleet thus gathered will be by far the most powerful array of modern steel vessels over which our flag has ever floated. Beginning with the battle ships, these include the two 10,288-ton Indiana and Massachusetts, carrying 18-inch armor on the sides and 17-inch, at the maximum, on the barbettes, and each armed with four 18inch, eight 8-inch, and four 6-inch rifles and 30 secondary pieces; the 6,682-ton Maine, with 12-inch armor and four 10-inch and the Texas, of 6,315 tons, 12-inch plating, 24 smaller pieces.

The monitor division will have at its head the powerful 6,060-ton Puritan, with 14inch armor on its barbettes and sides, and four 12-inch and six 4-inch guns, with a dozen smaller pieces; the 3,990-ton Terror, Amphitrite, and Miantonomoh, with four 10-inch guns and eight smaller pieces, the

Amphitrite also carrying two 4-inch guns. Then there are two armored cruisers, the Brooklyn and New York, the former of 9,271 tons and carrying eight 8-inch and twelve 5-inch guns, with twenty-two smaller pieces, while the New York, of 8,200 tons, carries six 8-inch and twelve 4-inch guns and sixteen smaller pieces. Both are armored on sides, harbettes, and turrets, and have protective decks six inches thick on the slope and three inches on the flat; yet the Brooklyn has a trial record of nearly 22 knots and the New York of 21 knots, which would be high

speeds even for unarmored cruisers. Omitting the ram Katahdin, primarily for harbor defence. Admiral BUNCE will eventually have under his command, although some may be delayed, no fewer than ten powerful armored vessels. Of unarmored ruisers he will have the crack Columbia, of 7.375 tons, carrying one 8-inch, two 6-inch, eight 4-inch, and twenty smaller guns, and with a trial record of 22.8 knots; the Newark, of 4,098 tons, 19 knots, and twelve 6-inch and sixteen smaller guus; finally, the sister ships, Montgomery and Marblehead, of 2,089 tons, and about 19 and 185 knots respectively, each carrying nine 5-inch and ten smaller guns. The Raleigh, of 3,213 tons and eleven guns in her main battery, is already in Gulf waters, and of course can be added to the list.

It is said that the Vesuvius, like the Miantonomoh, may be put in commission for the purpose of joining Admiral BUNCE, and that, if necessary, the gunboat Castine, which has returned from Montevideo, would be available. But without counting any of these vessels or the Newport News gunboats, which will be ready early next year, or any of the torpedo boats or possible reënforcements from our other squadrons, it will be seen that Admiral BUNCE will have under his command. whether for manœuvres or other purposes, a fleet which Spain could not expect to match.

The Army of To-Day.

The last year, which Major-Gen. MILES, commanding the army, reviews in his annual report, has been remarkably free from active military operations. No outbreak has occurred on the Indian reservations, and the the troops.

tions has been marked, with careful pracis memorable for the great interest which competitions, this being fairly comparable to the movement for rifle practice, which so vastly increased the efficiency of the army.

In stimulating symnastic training and superseded by office buildings. the general physical improvement of the troops Gen Muss has found a co task, while his own devotion to the wheel as a means of exercise, and his experience of its possibilities, may add zest to his earnest recommendations for the organization of bleyclists in the army and the introduction of motor wagons. Even a year ago he ascertained that there were more than 4,000 officers and men who could use the bicycle, and his recommendation that a force equal to a full regiment of twelve companies of wheelmen should be organized, "the officers and men for such a regiment to be carefully selected," proposed a radical advance.

A broader and more important consideration is that of the proper size and distribution of the army. Gen. Milles properly insists that garrisons hereafter must be stationed with reference mainly to strategic necessities, and not to gratify local desires. The great Indian reservations, the seaboard and other frontier lines, and the railroad centres whence troops can be quickly despatched in any needed direction, show where they should be placed. In the case of the cavalry large concentrations are difficult to arrange, as such forces are needed to guard many points at the West; yet Gen. MILES thought last year that there should be at least one full regiment assembled west of the Rocky Monntains and another east, and he now returns to the subject.

That it would be judicious to increase the army somewhat there can be little doubt. More than twenty years have passed since the act of June 18, 1874, fixed the enlisted maximum at 25,000 men, to which it had been reduced by successive stages after the close of the civil war. Since 1874 the population and wealth of the country have grown enormously. In other words, the capacity of the people for maintaining easily a larger armed force and the resources which such a force is expected to guard have both greatly increased. The navy has been materially strengthened during the last ten years, not only in its ships and guns, but in the number of its enlisted men, and somewhat analogous rea-

soning may be applied to the land force. But there is a special ground for an increase of the army in the needs of coast defence. Gen. MILES points out the wisdom of continuing the liberal appropriations lately made for this purpose, and urges the point that harbor defences not only proteet the great marts of wealth and trade, but the humblest workshops. The defence of the seaboard is also the defence of the interior, so that all parts of the land are concerned with it. Yet in order to make these new defences effective, they must have artillerists to man them. The experience of 1893 at Chicago also shows that, when there is a necessity for calling upon the troops to enforce the laws, there should be an adequate force at hand. An increase of the infantry strength would give this desirable source of reliance, and Gen. Miles thinks

tory lately pointed out in one of the London | for sea service and can be completed by | the population as shown by the census would be desirable.

We are justified in regarding the army to-day as in generally excellent condition as to health, drill, and discipline, Gen. MILES suggests that it is becoming to some extent a picked force in showing that the ratio of accepted to those who apply for enlistment is only a little more than one in seven. Should Congress decide to increase the artillery and infantry, the abundance of good men desiring to enter the army would still allow its high standard to be kept up.

New York Hotels.

Probably New York has more well equipped first-class hotels in proportion to its population and area than any other city in the world; but the accommodations of these hotels have been severely overtaxed during the present week, partly because of the influx of visitors to the Horse Show, partly through the increased social activity which invariably follows the reaction from a protracted and exciting Presidential campaign, and, most of all, because of the great improvement in trade and business here, as elsewhere, which has followed the election of

Mr. McKINLEY. The number of licensed hotels for the accommodation of sojourners prior to the establishment of the "Raines hotels," socalled, was 346. Of these, 100 were hotels of the first class, with estimated accommodations for as many as 50,000 persons. The hotel business of New York represents nearly \$200,000,000 of invested capital; while it cannot be said that the increase in the number of hotels has, of late years, kept pace with the increase in the demand for hotel accommodations, this deficiency has been offset by the increasing magnitude and sumptuous arrangement of the newer and larger hotels, any one of which furnishes accommodations certainly as great as those of five hotels of the first class a few years ago.

The transient population of New York may not be more than in some other cities of smaller population, but the hotel population here is probably larger than in any other American city. A recent bulletin issued in Paris showed the average number of foreigners, transient and permanent, who find accommodations in Paris hotels to be 50,000 in a year, and the average number of French accommodated to be 200,000. In Parls, however, boarding houses are included in the designation of hotels, and there are several thousand of these, which make impracticable any comparison with New York. In Vienna the number of guests accommodated in the hotels and boarding houses is very little less than that of Paris, but the number of foreigners is materially smaller. In London the hotel accommodations for strangers are relatively less ample than those of New York, but there are small private hotels in abundance.

With the increase in the accommodations of New York hotels, and the introduction of comfort and convenience, there has been an augmentation in the number of New Yorkers who make their homes in hotels during the year, or so much of it as is between the 1st of November and the 1st of May. Accordingly, pursuit of a few renegades and outlaws | when, as during the present week, there is upon the Southwestern border has been the an influx of strangers, the big hotels are chief task in real campaigning required of unable to supply the demands of visitors, and disappointment and dissatisfac-Yet it has by no means been a year of tion result. Such a condition of affairs sluggishness or lack of progress. The at- can be only temporary, for constant tention given to field exercises and evolu- and important additions are making to the hotel accommodations of the city, and tice in the minor operations of war, and the larger portion of these are, of in some cases with simulated hostilities | course, in the residential districts, where on a considerable scale. Above all, the year popular hotels which formerly catered exclusively to the natronage of strangers have has been aroused in athletic training and long since given place to more modern establishents. Two of the last survivors of the old New York hotels, the New York and the Metropolitan, both on Broadway, have been

An Encouraging Symptom.

The crop of Popocratic newspapers which small. For instance, the Mobile Register, one of them, remarks:

"The Democrats of this country will have to learn as ruths these things before they can ever again hope to control the Government of this republic "That bimetallism, or the concurrent use of gold and

"Inst there are never two monetary standards in use at the same time.

That there is no possibility of keeping two metals That there is no natural antagonism between labor

'That socialism is negation of progress, and that progress is the keynote of the republic.
"That the Federal Government has the right to execute its own court processes. That the credit of the United States must be sus-

Here is a confession by our Southern conemporary that it was lately engaged, ostensibly, we suppose, from motives of party regularity, in an attempt to excite labor against capital, to arrest social progress, to subvert the Federal Government, and to destroy the credit of the United States. It is needless to question whether this grave indictment will lie most heavily myseif. against the Buyan movement, the Mobile Register, or the surrounding community whose supposed sentiment led our contemporary into the rascally business it now so

frankly denounces. We hall with satisfaction, though, such evidence that if what is left of the Democratic organization were again put to the strain of a Populist-free-silver campaign, the revolt of the Democratic press would be much greater than it was in the campaign just ended.

We advise those States which to-day have it in their power to elect Popocrat or Populist Senators, to choose reasonable and intelligent Americans rather than men committed to the fraud of free silver. It will be better for these States and better for the country.

For this Government or any other to issue vast masses of flat money and depreciated currency, to have a decient reserve or sold for Heir redemption to expose stack, moreover, to a constitutal treasing down of that reserve without resuming its debt one deliar; that may not be to be engaged in the banking business, but it is to be in a fool outsines, and out of it we cannot too soon get—Evening Past.

The Leening Post cannot too soon get out of the lying business, for which it has become notorious. This Government is not issuing vast masses of flat money and depreciated currency," and its reserve of gold for the redemption for what currency it has outstanding is not only ample, but is increasing daily. The bonds issued lately have not, indeed, reduced the public debt, because the proceeds of them have been applied to the payment of current expenses; but as soon as we have a sufficient revenue no more of them need be sold

The titles of the Teneriffe savage who has ruled Cuba since February last are gorgeous as his Spanish uniform: VALERIANO WEYLER NICOLAU, Marquis of Teneriffe, Knight of the Order of CHARLES III., decorated with the Red Cross of Valor, &c., Lieutenant-General of the Armies of Spain, Governor and Captain-Gen that a fixed ratio of the army maximum to | eral of the Island of Cuba in America. Now

If Maczo were to capture this bespangled eneriffean swashbuckler, divest him of his titles, make him swear allegiance to the Cuban republic, and spare his life on condition that he serve as a private in the ranks of the army of independent Cuba, wouldn't the veteran Spanish Marshal whom he superseded,

and whom he has slandered, smile? The Emperor Napoleon, a greater man than WETLER, though less fierce looking, was captured and spent the last years of his life as a prisoner in the hands of his enemies.

We are surprised to see expressions of opinion attributed to Judge Cowing favorable to the scheme to pervert the Grand Jury by making it representative of fictitious class distinctions, and really of socialistic agitators. It cannot be possible that Judge Cowing is correctly quoted; for he knows too well that the value of the Grand Jury depends on its absoute freedom from all such influences, and upon the intelligence, education, sound and fair judgment, and high sense of honor of its members as representatives of the character and enlightenment of the whole community.

We make the statement after long and earnest effort of the memory, that the New York Journal is positively the worst news, aper wg.can recall. Unde-the mass of procuring news this snaugurated the practice of filling the columns of its daily issue with

Perhaps our Pacific contemporary does not exaggerate the facts; but the public ought to remember that the Journal is a new competitor in the arena of vice and crime, and that it can only hope to overcome the older and more powerful public nulsance of the same sort, by diving deeper and coming up fouler every time.

In this reform movement to which I have devoted eight of the best years of my life I have lost much, lifetetal Address by the Hon. Thomas Even-oneen Watson.

Lost what, oh, undoubting Thomas? If, as you beautifully, if not too originally put it, through good report and through evil, through sunshine and through storm," you had not "been true to this great cause," where rould you be at, these days? Who would buy your paper? What plutocrats, money kings, and minions of Wall street would grin at the mention of your name? What fingers, fat with humor, would be stretched out from Thomson to tickle the ribs of nations and to make monarchs giggle in their capitals? A piece of moss at the foot of a pine would not be quieter than you would have been if you had not flung yourself into rejoicing Populism and set it affame with the splendor of your hair, You have lost nothing and you have gained renown among the humorists of the nineteenth century. Even now some wandering skipper bunting for beche-de-mer in the South Seas may be reading your paper or some of your speeches and chuckling until his lean sides are sorer than you are just now. You have won everything, Thomas, and given joy to yourself

Eleven days from to-day the Hon. Will-LIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, the Boy Orator of Salt reek, will "open the silver campaign of 1900" with his usual multitudinous bang and rattle. Jones, Too-Much Jones of Arkansas, will shed justre on the occasion. Mr. Bryan is to speak in only a dozen hails, but presumably arrangements have been made so that he can address the crowd, provided there is one, from divers stands and wagon tails, and let his voice be at least fifteen minutes in passing a given upint. So one happy day is in story for the platform and plain abutinents between. Some of the platform and plain abutinents between. Some of the platform and plain abutinents between. given point. So one happy day is in store for the multivocal youth, and doubtless Oklahoma numerous mechanical improvements for and Nevada will give him two more such days. In just photography of the face of fact, however, it must be said that Mr. BRYAN is already outclassed by his recent advocate, Gen. Jacon S. Coxey of Massillon, O. Coxey is going to demonetize gold and provide for the construction, by the Government, of market houses and for other purposes too numerous to mention. As a leader and a statesman Coxey, although deficient in volubility, is

WHO MADE ENGLAND ARBITRATES The Views of a Patriotte Adopted Citizen

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: In the cable summary of the speech of Ambassador Bayard, which you published Tuesday, and which was immediately precedent to that made by Lord Salisbury announcing a settlement of by Lord Salisbury announcing a settlement of
the Venezuelan controversy, the man from Delaware said, among other things, that "the heart
of the people which it is my highest honor to
represent was echoed in a verdict," &c. Did
Mr. Bayard refer to the American people? If
he did, does he represent the American people?
in theory, at all events, i suppose he did represent them at the time the appointment was

Constantinople.

-Edwin F. Soule, who builds stone I
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-A Skowhegan young man has at i
years, during which he had been all
sent the man from Delaware said, among other things, that "the leart plain of Harlem.

Where is there another such view?

I know
ages over the road with him, and on
went away without it the cat ritines.

-Edwin F. Soule, who builds stone I made by Mr. Cleveland, "with the advice and consent of the Senate," and again possibly, but now show that they knew what they were still theoretically, up to the time Congress cendoing when they followed BRYAN, is not | sured him publicly for criticising the policy of his own country before a foreign audience, and referring contemptuously to the citizens of the United States as "oftentimes a violent people"

who "needed a real man to govern them. My idea is that since both Houses of Congress consured him, Mr. Bayard represents nobody but himself. My other idea is that if Mr. Bayard had that nice sense of delicacy which ought to be an ever-fiving part of an Ambassador, he would have resigned his office as seen as Congress had censured him, and come home. Is there any other diplomatic representative at the present time among the great powers or among even the tuppeny-ha'penny powers of the civilized world, who clings or who would cling to his post in like conditions? Mr. Conan Devie complained that during a visit here some time of our people what he designated as "the repose of our p but himself. My other idea is that if Mr. Bayard am humble and poor, and \$17,500 a year would be a bigger consideration to me than it is to Mr. Bayard, still, I would resign the office at once, as soon as I found that I represented nobely but For the settlement of the Venezuelan trouble.

Mr. Bayard or Mr. Cleveland, except, perhaps, Incidentally. They were but the instruments of the popular will, and they refused to move until THE SUS made them move. It was by the great series of State papers which appeared in your columns, beginning with what you so justly stigmatized as "The Policy of Infamy," down to and including the Allianca affair, the retrocession of the Island of Trinidad to Brazil, and later the Venezuelan matter, which made John Bull recognize that on this Western Hemisphere the Monroe doctrine is a primordial and indestructible reality. When the Presidential message of Dec. 17, 1895, was published the Times of London gave a sneer, truly and emphatically British, by exclaiming: "Arbitrate the disputed territory in British Guiana? They might as well ask us to arbitrate coast of Kent!" Since then, many of the English newspapers have admitted that England had no case. John Morley and Sir William Harcourt as good as admitted it. Sir Edward Clarke, a former Tory Solicitor-General and member of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet, admitted it in a public speech, and now Salisbury himself practically admits it, and what is much more, admits the right of the United States to interfere, a right, I might say, quoting the Declaration of Independence. "inestimable to us and formidable to tyrants only." Yet Mr. Godkin of Cloughbawn, County Wicklow, Ireland, tells us in his Ecening Post that the whole affair is a matter of which "we are not a little ashamed," and something which we should like to forget." I am but a naturalized citizen of Irish birth

Mr. Editor, but I love the flag and all that it stands for; and I think to-day that there is in the United States no single agency which is such a powerful exponent of the national honor. and which, like a rock, stands so effectively for a foreign policy that shall be the incarnation of Americanism, as THE SUN. J. M. WALL. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

From far Nebraska comes this doleful wail: A balf a peck of Rabbits' Feet for sale."

THE TOWN OF GRANT.

delion of the Monument as It Exists To-Day-Its Completion.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer New York, Nov. 7. As Gen. Grant's tomb approaches the time of its celebration, opinion is distinctly divided concerning it. All agree that the site is fitting and amid land and water sceperies superb. Many of the citizens of New York become reconciled to the form. Others are well affected by the ease of the proportions, as, for instance, one man of travel, who allered that the base was not over fifty or sixty feet square, till I paced it, and proved it in his wight to be ninety. He also thought it was about 100 teet high, when I demonstrated that it was 167 feet, and I think the dome of the Capitol is only 23 feet higher. After these demonstrations of its extent my travelled friend reserved judgment, while his wife said

she sincerely admired the structure. But one of the men in its direction admitted me that the design of the monument was below the mark. He said that the efficient and present direction inherited the design. and was not half pleased with the expenditure of \$600,000 upon it.

The square of the edifice, which is 75 to 90 feet, seems to me respect ble, except that the portico, which is Doric, with also a row of columns recessed, seems too low and small for the façade, and a nearly blank wall rises behind the portice to a heavy height, which, they say, is not to be relieved at p.esent by the four equestrian statues in the plan, which were to have been stood upon the portico.

The cornice of this square or basement is rich, but next rises a drum upon the base-

ment, as o with a plain, rather dreary base, and the abrupt change from cube to drum seems to break the feeling, especially as the drum is surrounded with ionic columns, also breaking the order.

The columns are so clearly relieved and so emphatically corniced that they carry the eye to the less rather than the superior part of the building. The drum has a stone cone about I. and is rather, nakedly asyed but, carrying

to the less rather than the superior part of the building. The drum has a stone cone about I and is rather nakedly eaved, but carrying around its low crown a barely defined line of fascer surmounted with eagles, all in the nature of stunted pliasters.

Funebras or urns were intended to adorn the corners below the dame, and trophies are to the placed upon the practical coping below that, which. I thought defracted from the severe square and rich cornice under it.

While clearly a tomb, there are two thoughts in it lacking the single soul. While height is attained, it is hardly barmonious height. A cenotaph stands rather irrelevantly upon a cerryle, or a lathern upon a mauseleum.

The profile lines are suiff, and the feeling is not flowing, but with abrunt checks, as where the accented drum liares out into a scalloped crest iline, and then the dome itself peeps Quakerly and primly out of this hollyhock-like bor-

erly and primity out of this hollphock-like border. A propulsion, a single flight, an ascending idea lost in the skies, is not allowed. After I wrote the above, I went again to Grant's temb, this time ascending from the deep street directly east, and getting the edifice at the ton of a horizon and askew, so that I saw the front and a side at the same time, which broke and lengthened the base and placed the lanthorn over the middle of the broken perspective. The effect was much improved, and I thought the recessed order of columns in the other three sides to be more within the manusleum idea than the one extended portice. The menotone of maverial, all of one granite akin from a quarry of uniform grain, detted whitish gray, also improved the unity.

When the immediate border is graded at a cost of \$40,000 and the further borders receive three times as much cost of filling and erly and primly out of this hollyhock-like der. A propulsion, a single flight, an

ceive three times as much cost of filling and sloping, the edifice will hatch like a young

of the platform stabs are twenty-five cet long. Then we entered the cube, and after looking at the timbered interior, still in the plaster moulder a hand, we elimbed sixty-nine steps in one of the two corner circular values of iron, and came out above the interior, looking down upon it. Here there are three-sets of triple windows on the four sides of the cross-shaped interior, each of the twelve windows near ten feet square.

stepped outside on the brick roof behind We stepped outside on the brick root beams the high pedimented coping, and secended a ladder some sixteen feet high to the base of the lone drain. We then entired an iron door and elimbed a two-loot iron stair in partial tarkness between the grante drain and a plaster done. The latter covered well up above by a wooden pitched root to carry off any leakage or condensation from the solid slabs of grante above that.

or condensation from the solid slabs of granite
above that.

From the top of this second stair we stepped
out into the open air again, about 140 feet
above the base line, with the noble landscape
ringing the Athenian city all below us, immedinic tiver, turther sound and bay, ocean
itself. The Athens leading was cerived from
Colubriat college, Horace Mann Institute and
a great female seminary, and St. Luke's new
marble hospital, right under the eye upon the
Acropolis-like plateau of Morningside Park,
already terraced, turreted, and staired above
the great plain of Harlem.

Where is there another such view? I know
it not anywhere.

them at the time the appointment was a by Mr. Cleveland, "with the advice and ent of the Senate," and again possibly, but theoretically, up to the time Congress cent do him publicly for criticising the policy of win country before a foreign audience, and tring contemptionsly to the citizens of the cet States as "offentimes a violent people" "needed a real man to govern them." I dea is that since both Houses of Congress ured him, Mr. Hayard represents nebody immself. My other idea is that if Mr. Bayard that nice sense of delicacy which ought to

set on fron frames, even the pairs of fluted colmins in the apertures below the dome being
of cement.

The ornaments within the dome are a series
of carles dispinivel in the frieze, with wreaths
between, and plain medificans or bosses on the
coner we side. Frick is the covering for the
two exposed levels, and the brickmaler, with
discensed of the one human name to be honored there, has modeled his hig initials in every
brick, setting a bad example to future writers
of their inconsequential names uron the tomb.
One stone of the couling weighs seventeen tons.
The whole exterior of the form is done excent some carving of shields. Statuary was
illocally put in the plan, but the equestrian
Grant on the steps, the four mounted figures
most the portice one and a figure of Grief. Victory, Fence, or what not on the lanthorn are
probably to be posiponed. The one portice
murroves when near aperoached, its Doric
frieze being carved in insignal and polished.

All in all, it is a tomb marked in medern
times, Greek vet Composite, colossal yet informal, like Grant's own composition.

George Alfield Townsend. if it be settled, we do not need to thank either

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

Concern to Canada. MONTHEAL, Nov. 10. Considerable sensation has been caused here by a cablegram from London containing extracts from an article in one of the London weekly papers, in which reference is made to the "spirit of disaffection with the empire which is at work in Canada."

The Loyalists are greatly concerned about it, for not only is it calculated to derange many of the plans formed for the exploitation of John Rull's pocket, but it shows that they are longer regarded as accurate mouthpieces of Canadian sentiment.

It has taken people in England some time to find out the truth about the drift of things in Canada, but now that their eyes are opened, not even the persuasive bancombo of Sir Charles Tupper will bring back the fair vision of a Canada ready to sacrifice everything in defence the empire that was distincted when he and his colleagues were dismissed last June.

Recognition Demanded for Gen, Steales. To tur Euron or The Sus-Mr. Let every loyal Rejublican and Democrat second the call of a Sun correspondent for the appointment of honest, fath-ful and true family K. Sickles as complished or of Pensions in the Administration about to come. In no way could better recognition be majo of the services of the veterans in the recent campaign than by the appointment of the veteran whose leg is buried in free soil that he helped to keep free and who has earned new laurels in his manif fight against this second secession and repudiation. DECKERTOWN, N. J., Nov. 10.

THE "NEW JOURNALISM."

What Might Be the Result of Such Dogen dation and Debasement.

From the West End Gazette. While the press has had an incalculable influence for liberty and education, it has also been used as a factor of degradation, an agency of immorality. To day we find the two classes arrayed against each other. The lines are distinctly drawn. On the one side stand those newspapers which are invariably for truth decency, and morality, calm in tone, dignified in utterance, pure in aspiration; on the other side the exponents of the "new journalism"—let us thank our fathers that it is new-sheets which aim to be merely chronicles of crune, to exalt invicesness and indecency to the pinnacle of publicity, and to win favor

of the dregs of humanity by the expolation of the minutest details of offences against law and morality. Where will it end? The tendency must be toward one of two points. Either the people will destroy these borrid agencies of immorality by ignoring them or their influence in time will so degrade the ha-manity they come in contact with that decency will be gradually overwhelmed. Their influence must either contract or expand; they cannot exist without growth in power, and consequently lowering the standards of morality. It is a matter of congratulation, therefore, that a reaction is setting in. Whether it is mercly that the novelty is wearing off and poo pie are becoming tired of being shocked by brutality and indecency, or the innate upward trend manity is being roused, there are indications that the "new journalism" is becoming less popular. "new journalism" is becoming less popular. A smothered laugh is heard now and then at the insane efforts of these papers to make themselves more notorious, and perhaps this is a prophecy of a storm of ridicule which will some day overwhelm them in

their awful self-derradation.

What a relief it is to turn in the other direction and behold the newspapers which have not surrendered to any crare, whether for er me, for emationalism or for hideous display; papers waten still uphold the standard of dignified journalism and will continue to uplift it when those others are floandering in the mire they have chosen to stand upon. Instinctively we turn to that paper, which is one of the greatest bonors the New World can toast, which is the champion of public decency, advancement, and education, the sturdy opponent of sensationalism and hysteria, Many times has it been mistaken, many times it will be so; but it will always be fair, dignified, truthful, always American. Long may it shine:

Frank as Well as Critical.

From Town Topics.

I believe the New York World to be as guiltless of decency; but its attacks on trusts, which are one of the great, necessary, nodern methods of conducting business, have had a the Atlanta Constitution, for Instance: edited and read by idiots, it naturally admires the World, and follows, as far as it can, in its cheap and nasty way, the nasti-ness and the cheapness of the World. It believes that the World is a successful and presperous paper. Everybody in New York knows that the circulation of the World has practically ceased to exist; that the whole fabric of fatulty has been attacked by a severe neryous prostration nearly equal to that with which the Yiddish enemy of intelligence who came to Park row by way of Jerusulem and St. Louis has been deservedly blasted. Papers like the Atlanta Constitution and the at Louis Republic accept the proposed pretensions of Mr. Pulltzers organ of crime and cretta-ism as genuine. To the extent of their mathlity they slander and He about the rich as much as Mr. Pulitze does. They do not know that he is the discredited and dishonored representative of mendacity, vica, and all manners of one aughts upon dicency and intelligence. Mr. Pulitzer would have liked to come out for silver. He is afraid of his more successful rival, Mr. Hearst. But, outside of the absolute advo-cacy of the sliver cause, there has been no form o anarchy and social natred that the Yiddish adven turer has not preached. His paper retains outside of New York the prestige of its unprecedented horror and crime. The Atlanta and St. Leuis thinkers look

SUNBEAMS.

at the unspeakable and uncircu ated World as a great newspaper, and they follow and repeat its assaults upon all forms of wealth other than those of publish-

ing an anarchistic newspaper.

-While sorting rags at a paper mill in Otsega, Mich., a woman found among the lot before her an envelope containing \$65.

-While the sun was shining brightly and the sky was almost clear over Alganese township, Branch county, Mich., lightning struck R. D. Tift's barn,

-Forty-one bushels of apples were gathered this year from a century-old tree, which is known to have borne fruit for eighty six years, in the orchard of R. H. Williams of West Corinth, Vt. The cir cumference of the trunk near the ground is 12 fee 4 Inches. -In contradiction of the assertion that English

man says that all last season a pair of yellow birds nested in a tree in his garden which was a favorite resort for scores of sparrows, but the birds fraternised and had no trouble. -Edwin F. Soule, who builds stone bridges for the Maine Cental railroad, has a pet cat which ofte

goes over the road with him, and one day when he went away without it the cat alimbed upon a truck -A Skowhegan young man has at the end of four

try, redcemed a ring on which he borrowed \$9 of the County Treasurer in expectation of being ablto redeem it in four days. It had been given to him by his sister, and he valued it highly. -Pepularity proved too much for a Canadian widow, Mrs. Nettle Thompson, living at Erinsville

Late to escape the many wooers who sought her hand within a year of her husband's death. Her brother-in-law rescued her, and when she had had time to think it over she regretted her precipi

from her and ran away in time to escape her sons

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Victoria Methodists have voted, 15,000 to 2,500, for the amalgamation of all the Australian Methodists into one body.

Parcels can be sent from Paris to Japan and vice versa by post for three france, in consequence of a recent convention between the two Governments. Gold in large quantities has been discovered in the interior of New Guinea by Sir William Mo-Gregor, the Governor, who recently travelled across

Japan is preparing an official account of the war with China, written up by the general staff. The naval and military manageress will be published in separate parts.

At the Savoy Theatre the thousandth performance of "The Mikado" in Lonion has just been given, Sir Arthur Sullivan conducted, and Mr. Gilbert was present in the audience.

France's oldest priest is Canon Menagor, rector of Tullis in the department of His et Vilaine. He is hale and hearty at 02 years of age and still preache

frequently. Father Briancy of Kansington is 93 and has just brought out two new books. Of 274,940 Hungarian gypates enumerated to the last census, 248,482 are described as sedentary, 27,406 as semi sedentary, and only 8,938 as nomadic, while 2,104 are soldiers or in Jail. All profess some form of Christianity, 17,000 are professional

usicians, and only 82,405 are still able to speak gypsy dislects. London bakers brought the fallure in Englant's food supply home by raising the price of breat as soon as wheat began to go un, though the rise could not have affected the supply or flour they had on hand. In the cheapest districts bread has risen from three and a half pepce to four pence for a four-pound loaf, with the expectation that it will

go up to five pence. In the more fashionable quar-

tera bread is selling for six pence and in a few class for seven pence. A piece of Christ's a ndal, part of the inner leather lining, gilded and framed in Romanesque tendril work, is to be exhibited this year at the Benedictine Abbey of Fram, hear Trier. A coatly abrine, adorned with enamel and precious stones, has been made at Trier to hold ft. Dr. Willems, who wrote a book to prove the genuineness of the Holy Coat at Trier, has written another book in which he maintains the authenticity of this relie. According to him, King Pepin presented the sem-dal to the convent of Prüm in the year 752.